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ETHICS COMMITTEE PUZZLED

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Was Dodd's Trip Necessary?

(Second of three articles.)

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The real reason for Sen. Thomas J. Dodd's trip to Germany for about a week in April, 1964, apparently puzzles the Senate Ethics Committee.

• Did he go principally, as vice chairman of the Internal Security Committee and a longtime student and foe of the Reds? He said he went to investigate the case of Bogdan Stashynsky, convicted in Germany of the murder of Stefan Bandera, Stashynsky, a Soviet agent trained for murder, defected after the Bandera murder and stood trial.

• Or did he go to help regain for his friend Julius Klein, the Chicago public relations man and registered foreign agent, German clients — with fees of about \$100,000? Mr. Klein complained he lost these clients because of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's investigation of the Foreign Agents Registration act.

Sen. Dodd testified: "I went over there for the sole purpose of looking into the Stashynsky case."

STRANGE CASE

The Stashynsky case was remarkable. Stashynsky was furnished by the Soviet secret police with a unique weapon, about seven inches long. It fired a lethal vapor when the "cartridge," a glass ampoule of poison that resembled water, was crushed. If fired from about 18 inches away into a person's face, the victim dropped dead immediately. The assassin was furnished with a tablet to take before the murder as an antidote, and given another ampoule to crush so he could inhale its vapor as another safeguard.

Stashynsky was given two victims, both Ukrainian politicians. He killed Lev Rebet in Munich, and subsequently killed Bandera, also in Munich. This was in 1959.

Troubled by his conscience, Stashynsky finally went to West Berlin, gave himself up, asked to be taken "to the Americans" immediately. He told them his story and was handed over to German authorities on Sept. 1, 1961.

GOT 8 YEARS

He was tried and convicted by the German Supreme Court in 1962 and given eight years.

Sen. Dodd testified that he had been interested in the case for some time.

He asserted that as a prosecutor and investigator, he felt he had to check on the German court's lengthy opinion, talk to the principals, especially Stashynsky.

He wrote a memo in 1963 which said: "Altho the Stashynsky hearings may conceivably serve the ends of one of the litigants, I would like to go into it from the standpoint — which I believe is justifiable — of the implications of the Soviet terror apparatus for American security."

So, Sen. Dodd went to Germany in April, 1964 to have eyeball-to-eyeball conversations with the principals in the Stashynsky case, he said.

This was five years after the murder, two years after Stashynsky's conviction, a long time after Sen. Dodd had put in his files a copy of the German court's decision, and months after Life Magazine had published a long article on the Stashynsky case.

Sen. Dodd's Internal Security Committee hearings on the case were not held until March, 1965, nearly a year after he went to Germany, and these were not published until October, 1965.

Why the long delay? Sen. Dodd was asked. He replied that was the way the Internal Security Committee operated.

But, in reply to questions from Sen. Wallace Bennett (R., Utah), Sen. Dodd admitted he had not personally discussed the Stashynsky case with his eight other colleagues on the Internal Security Committee.

"This looks to me like a one-man trip, and a one-staff man trip in which no other members of the committee were involved," Sen. Bennett said.

MARTIN ON TRIP

The staff member who accompanied Sen. Dodd was David Martin, one of his employees attached to the Internal Security Committee. Said Sen. Bennett:

"I see no indication that this

was anything except a personal trip by Sen. Dodd, with whom you (Martin) went as a staff man."

Sen. Dodd's choice of April, 1964, to make the trip also puzzles Ethics Committeemen.

The controversial Civil Rights Bill was then before the Senate. Sen. Dodd was one of the floor managers.

His administrative assistant, James Boyd, testified he pointed these things out to Sen. Dodd. Sen. Dodd said he could remember no such conversation.

Dodd said he discussed his going with the No. 1 floor manager of the bill, then — Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.), and was told the fight would not suffer by his short absence.

Sen. Dodd, in addition to seeing the principals in the Stashynsky case, saw virtually all of the German government officials and businessmen whom Mr. Klein had suggested that he see.

But he swore he talked with only one — ex-chancellor Konrad Adenauer — about Mr. Klein, and then only after Mr. Adenauer mentioned the public relations man's name.

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